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The Law of the Protection of Personal Data: A Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis

Endrine Rafuna

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Quantitative Analysis

Honors Society Project

Presented to

The Academic Faculty

By

Endrine Rafuna

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Executive Summary

This study's main topic is Kosovo's Law on the Protection of Personal Data. It aims to prove that the Law is incomplete and needs to add more articles regarding the protection of digitalized computer data, and that the enforcing institution of this Law, so the National Agency for Personal Data Protection has not been able to inform the citizens of Kosovo about it.

The study has tried to prove this by doing a comparative analysis of Kosovo and Albania's Law on the Protection of Personal Data to find out the differences and see if there are any places that Kosovo can improve. It has also done a survey of a sample from the city of Prishtina to find out how informed they are about this Law.

The results of the qualitative research, so the comparative analysis, were inconclusive because they favored Kosovo. In this case Kosovo's law is better than Albania's; however, Kosovo still needs to improve its law by adding the articles that guarantee the citizens the protection of their digitalized computer data. The results of the quantitative research prove that the citizens of Prishtina are not well informed about the Law on the Protection of Personal Data or the institution responsible for implementing it.

This study has several recommendations starting from more in depth studies on the issue, more comparisons of Kosovo's law with other countries, a larger sample size and a more comprehensive quantitative study, and a lot more engagement from the National Agency for Personal Data Protection to improve and promote the Law on the Protection of Personal Data.

Introduction

In a world of increasing digitalization, where information is easily obtained and shared, and individuals are constantly concerned about protecting their own data and making sure that their privacy is not breached. Because of these concerns, policy makers try to understand the data that needs protection and formulate policies that serve best to shield individuals from possible privacy invasions. This project will try to study the main framework that protects the privacy of Kosovar citizens by conducting a comparative study and a survey.

The main legal framework that serves as a protector of privacy in Kosovo is the Law on the Protection of Personal Data. This law was approved in 2010 by the Assembly of Kosovo and

the institution responsible for implementing and enforcing it is the National Agency for Personal Data Protection.

Problem Statement

When the law was approved in 2010, it was more or less copied from the European Union legal framework; however, with some major differences concerning the protection of personal data in terms of electronic communication. This means that even though Kosovo's law specifies what personal data is, it does not necessarily protect against the breach of privacy that can come from computer technology. This is the first problem with the law.

The second problem stems from the citizens' ignorance regarding this law. The National Agency for Personal Data Protection is an independent institution which is also responsible for informing citizens of the rights that this law gives them, and they have not been doing a good job.

This study aims to show that Kosovo's law is lacking the proper articles on the protection of privacy from computer technology and that the citizens of Kosovo are not well informed on this law. Based on this, there are two hypotheses:

Hypothesis 1: The Law on the Protection of Personal Data is not comprehensive enough to protect its citizens from all forms of privacy breaching

Hypothesis 2: The citizens of Prishtina are not well informed on this Law

This research project will try to prove the two hypotheses by comparing Kosovo's Law on the Protection of Personal Data with the same law in Albania to see whether Kosovo's law needs improvements and to qualitatively assess it.

Moreover, a survey will also be done with a random sample of the population of Prishtina to find out whether they are informed enough about this law. The reason why the survey will only be done for Prishtina is that the project is short in duration and does not allow for such in depth studies.

Goals

As with any project, there are goals which one seeks to achieve. For this project, the goals are:

- To find out the extent to which the general population of Kosovo is informed about their rights when it comes to privacy protection
- To come to a conclusion on how Kosovo can improve the law by making a comparative study

Work Plan

To better achieve the goals of this project, a work plan was compiled. The work plan constitutes of these tasks:

Table 1: Work Plan

Task	How to achieve it
Comparative analysis of Kosovo and Albania	Read and review both of the countries' Laws on the Protection of Personal Data
Come to a conclusion on how Kosovo's law can be improved	Using the results of the comparison to compile a list of the most important differences and come to a conclusion whether Kosovo's law needs to be improved and in what way.
Find out to what extent the population of Prishtina is informed on this law	Survey a random sample of people from Prishtina and present results in graphical form.

In the following chapters, the background of the problem will be presented, then the methodology, the results, the discussion, and the final conclusions and recommendations.

Chapter 1 – A General Introduction to the Protection of Personal Data

The first chapter will provide a general background on the issues of privacy and the protection of personal data from a worldwide perspective. In the following pages of the chapter the definitions of personal data and privacy, their importance, and the history will be discussed.

Definitions

The concept of privacy has been present for a long time and its definition constantly evolves with the invention of new computer technology. One of the earliest definitions given by Warren and Brandeis (1890) where they cite Judge Cooley is the right “to be let alone”. Their paper “The Right to Privacy” explores the changes in the dynamics of life from the time when people only needed to be protected from physical beatings, and freedom only meant to not be restrained, to a time when people also need to be protected from the spreading of their personal information (Warren and Brandeis, 1890). They state that with a rise in the complexity of life, people have more need to be alone with their own thoughts, and the publishing of their private information causes them emotional and mental distress, greater than the pain of physical injury (Warren and Brandeis, 1890).

Prosser (1960) in his paper “Privacy” explains that the American common law has defined four actions which violate privacy. These four actions are:

1. Intrusion upon the plaintiff's seclusion or solitude, or into his private affairs
2. Public disclosure of embarrassing private facts about the plaintiff
3. Publicity which places the plaintiff in a false light in the public eye
4. Appropriation, for the defendant's advantage, of the plaintiff's name or likeness

The most difficult to explain would be the first one. McFarland (2012) has commented that in this first category “Intrusion” would mean the unwanted physical presence of someone, excessive phone calls and unauthorized observation such as filming someone in their own home. The other categories are more concerned with information, whether it is true or false. Another narrower definition of privacy would be “informational privacy” which Moor (1989) has explained as “the right to control of access to personal information”, which basically protects digitalized information.

To summarize all of these definitions, privacy could be defined as the right to protect who you are, what you do, what you think, and what you believe. All in all, privacy means the protection of your personal data.

However, personal data could be interpreted in a variety of ways. At first impression, someone would think that it only means digitalized or computer data, but it is much more.

The Council of Europe in the 1981 Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data defines it in Article 2a as:

“any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person (‘data subject’); an identifiable person is one who can be identified, directly or indirectly, in particular by reference to an identification number or to one or more factors specific to his physical, physiological, mental, economic, cultural or social identity” (Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data, 1981).

This definition is supplemented by Recital 26 of the Directive, which says:

“Whereas the principles of protection must apply to any information concerning an identified or identifiable person; whereas, to determine whether a person is identifiable, account should be taken of all the means likely reasonably to be used either by the controller or by any other person to identify the said person; whereas the principles of protection shall not apply to data rendered anonymous in such a way that the data subject is no longer identifiable ...” (Directive 95/46/EC, 1995).

These definitions could be better understood if an example is provided. For example, if someone is conducting a random survey, and after collecting the data, if they can identify any of the people in their sample by their survey responses, then that is considered a violation to the respondent’s personal data. However, this definition is quite broad, but categories of data that are personal are:

- a) The race or ethnic origin of the person
- b) Religious beliefs and similar other beliefs
- c) Their political opinions
- d) The person’s sexuality
- e) Their mental and physical health or any condition relating to them
- f) Any information relating to their legal status and whether they have previously committed a crime
- g) Their economic status (salary, wealth, and any other income)
- h) Their educational information, such as their GPA (Information Commissioner’s Office)

A breach of privacy or a misuse of personal data would be if someone dispersed this information without the consent of the person. An example would be if a professor told the whole class what another student's GPA is without this students' consent or an employer telling his other employees what the salary of someone else is. As can be seen a misuse of personal data can more often be done by people who are in official positions. People's gossip of what someone's GPA or salary is can be a breach of privacy, but one can hardly take legal measures towards this. However, when this happens in the workplace, in school and so on, legal measures can be taken.

Importance of Personal Data

In an age where many markets operate on personal data, its importance cannot be stressed enough. Many companies put high monetary values on personal data and have invested in advanced software that assists them in collecting and storing it (Schwartz, 2004). Through personal data, companies can dive into the preferences of their consumers, using it to customize and advertise their products. Websites use the information on our computers, be it our search history or the information we willingly enter into them, to tailor our web experience with ads of products that we would potentially be interested in. Moreover, companies not only use personal data to develop their internal marketing strategies, but also sell it to third parties for high monetary benefits (Samuelson, 2000).

There are different points of view as to whether people should be given more privacy when it comes to their personal data or not, especially online. Proponents of more privacy give the argument that the companies that benefit from this personal data are only taking the benefits, while the losses are borne by the person whose personal data has been used or sold without them having any knowledge of it, so they cannot take any legal measures to correct the wrong done to them (Samuelson, 2000). This argument therefore states that the companies internalize the gains, while externalizing the losses, which is seen as an unfair market failure. A proposed solution to this market failure is making personal data into intellectual property and allowing individuals to sell it, so as to gain some of the benefits that their personal data provides (Samuelson, 2000). This is seen as a far better measure than the legal restrictions that countries set when it comes to personal data, especially the very restrictive laws and documents of Europe, which will be discussed in the section below.

Opposing the people who want more privacy, the groups against it argue that having access to information or data, whether it is personal or not, creates a more equal environment in which not only the powerful have that sort of information, but it is available to everyone. They consider the laws and the attempts to stop companies from collecting and publishing personal information as censorship and as a barrier to having more efficient markets.

Having presented an argument from both points of view, no conclusion can be made whether one is right and the other is wrong. There is a grey area, and that is finding a balance between having too much and too little information about someone.

History

Since the project will be based on comparing the Law on the Protection of Personal Data of Kosovo with Albania, both countries in Europe, the history of the legal documents will focus on Europe only.

The governing body of European countries that sets the legal frameworks is the European Union, which has a variety of documents that define the rights and limits to the access of personal data. The member countries of the EU have to follow the rules that these documents set for them, and apply them to their own legislation. The concern for privacy and the disclosure of personal data began in the 1960s and since then countries of the world have implemented legislation and policy in order to give their citizens privacy when it comes to their personal information (Evans, 1981). The first country in Europe to implement a law on the protection of personal data was Sweden. In 1973, Sweden passed the Data Protection Act which made opening up “personal data registers” illegal (Evans, 1981). They also created the Data Protection Board, which would make sure that the abovementioned Act was respected. Other countries followed the example of Sweden and in 1978, Germany, France, Denmark, Norway, and Austria, and in 1979 Luxemburg, all had some sort of legislation that protected their citizens’ privacy (Evans, 1981).

On a continental basis, the European Council was the first to discuss the issue of privacy and the threat that computers brought to the information that individuals considered as personal.

The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union of 2010 together with the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of 1950, cite the right for the protection of personal data in Article 8. This Article says:

“1. Everyone has the right to the protection of personal data concerning him or her.

2. Such data must be processed fairly for specified purposes and on the basis of the consent of the person concerned or some other legitimate basis laid down by law.

Everyone has the right of access to data which has been collected concerning him or her, and the right to have it rectified.

3. Compliance with these rules shall be subject to control by an independent authority.”
(European Commission, 2010)

This article basically says that every single individual has personal data that belongs only to them, and if they disclose this information to some person or institution, they have the right to take it back and regain access to it. However, in the debate of the European Assembly in 1968, Article 8 was seen as incomplete because it only applied to the public sector and most data banks that collected personal data of individuals were private. This led to the passing of Recommendation 73/22 in 1973, which restricted private firms from obtaining personal information from individuals without their permission.

Recommendation 73/22 was seen as the first step towards a complete set of rules for the protection of personal data, but it needed to be more advanced. Therefore, in 1981 the Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data was passed and its main rules were:

- a) the quality of personal data which should be processed lawfully, stored to be used for legitimate purposes, to be relevant, accurate, and not excessive;
- b) the security of the data which should be protected against loss or destruction, be it accidental or not, and for no country to give more measures of protection than what the convention specifies;

- c) the data flow in between countries, which states that if another country requires personal data from another, they should submit a request and use the provided information only for the purposes needed and for no other illegitimate use.
- d) the creation of a committee with a representative person of each country to enforce this convention (The Convention for the Protection of Individuals, 1981)

Moreover, the protection of personal data is so important to the European Union that it is also mentioned in the different treaties that are done between member countries. One of the most important treaties is The Treaty on European Union or the Maastricht Treaty, in which Article 16 says:

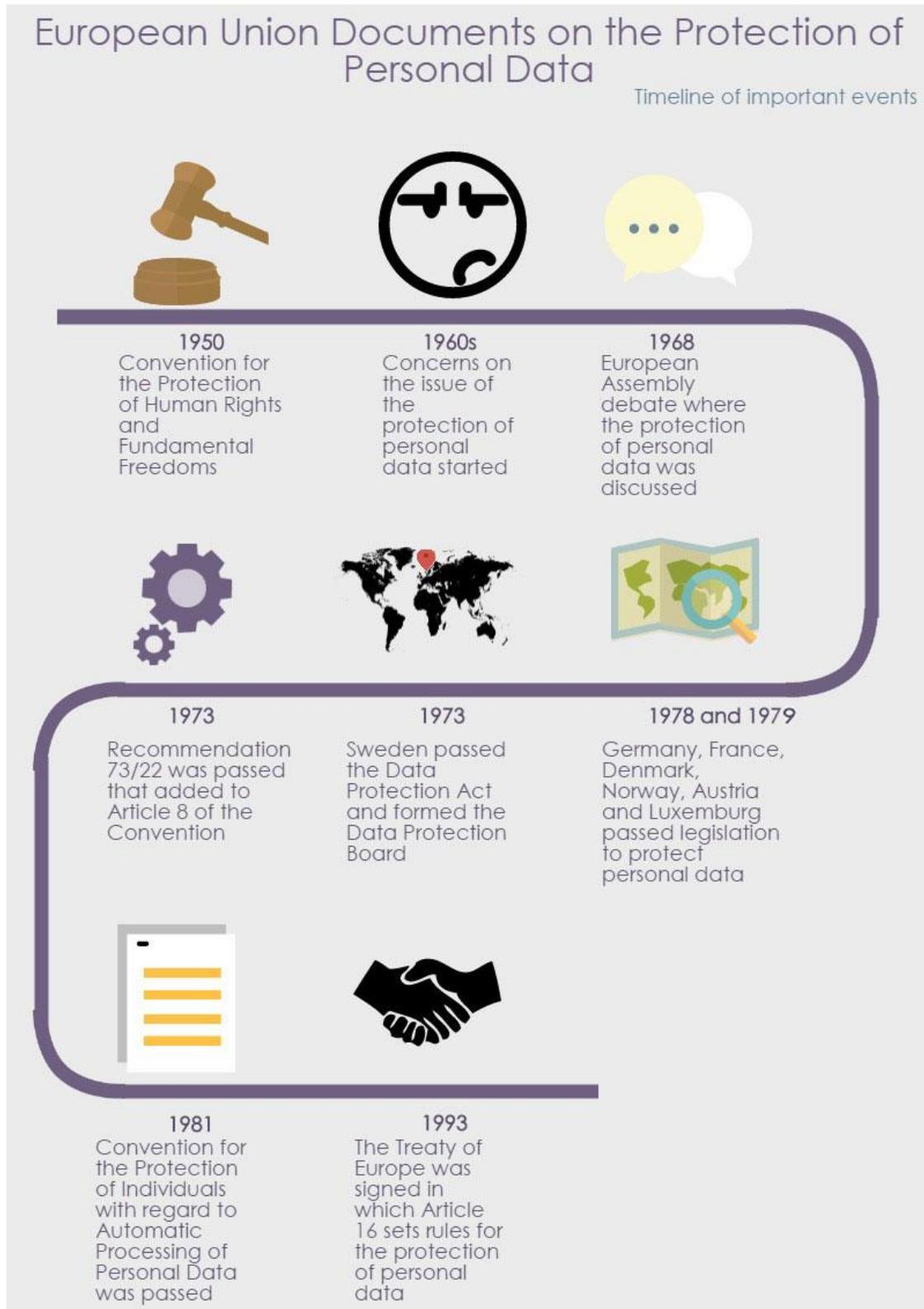
“Everyone has the right to the protection of personal data concerning them.

The European Parliament and the Council, acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure, shall lay down the rules relating to the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data by Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies, and by the Member States when carrying out activities which fall within the scope of Union law, and the rules relating to the free movement of such data. Compliance with these rules shall be subject to the control of independent authorities” (Treaty on European Union, 1993)

Concluding the documents with which the European Union regulates the collection, usage, and disclosure of personal data, the infographic below summarizes the above mentioned events (Figure 1.1).

In conclusion to the chapter, the definitions of both privacy and personal data have been provided and the arguments of both pro and against more privacy have been presented because personal data in our contemporary age is of great importance and monetary value. Moreover, a brief historical evolution of documents drafted by the governing body of Europe, the European Union, on the protection of personal data was given and presented graphically.

Figure 1.1: European Union on the Protection of Personal Data: A Timeline



Chapter 2 – A Specific Background in the Law on the Protection of Personal Data in Kosovo

Kosovo is still a fairly new independent country in Europe. With its independence declared only 6 years ago, it has a long way to go to get developed and be accomplished economically and politically. Besides the difficult economic times and the current political crisis that Kosovo has found itself in, the justice system is also highly underdeveloped. Kosovo's laws are considered to be quite good; however, their implementation and enforcement has proven to be quite difficult due to corruption. Because the Justice System and the Assembly of Kosovo have had to do a lot of work in creating a functional court system and other laws, the Law on the Protection of Personal Data is rather new and has lagged behind on updates.

Contents of the Law

The Law on the Protection of Personal Data, hereby referred to as “the Law”, is a 44 page document that has been approved by the Assembly 5 years ago, on April 29th, 2010. It was signed by the former President of the Assembly of Kosovo, Jakup Krasniqi. It contains 8 chapters and 96 articles, which serve as a guideline to protect the privacy and personal information of the citizens of Kosovo (The Law on the Protection of Personal Data, 2010).

Chapter 1 is on General Provisions. It contains the purpose of the law, different definitions, the principles of processing the personal data (hereby referred to as “data”), and the scope of the law. The purpose of the law is to determine the responsibilities, principles, and rights when it comes to the protection of personal data, and also creating an institution which will monitor and enforce it. The next few paragraphs will contain several important definitions and a brief summary of each chapter of the law.

Personal data is defined as:

“any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person (data subject); an identifiable person is one who can be identified, directly or indirectly, in particular by reference to an identification number or to one or more factors specific to his or her physical, physiological, mental, economic, cultural or social identity” (The Law on the Protection of Personal Data, 2010)

What can be seen from this definition is that it is the same definition that the European Union uses in its Convention, therefore, it can be said that Kosovo has tried to adapt to the EU document and their requirements for a well-written law. In fact, Kosovo has not only adapted to the law, but it has more or less copied it leaving aside some articles.

The phrase “Processing of personal data” means any operation performed on the personal data, whether it is collecting, organizing, storing, recording or retrieving it. “Automated data processing” means processing personal data using technology. Any person who has the power to determine the purpose and the means of processing personal data is called a “Data controller”, while the person who actually processes the data is called a “Data processor”. And finally, any person who discloses their data is a “Data recipient” (The Law on the Protection of Personal Data, 2010).

Chapter 2 is called “Legitimacy of Data Processing” and it mainly elaborates on the circumstances when personal and sensitive data can be processed; how to go about the collection of personal data for scientific reasons such as for example surveys; the security of the data processing; and the filing and registering of the data (The Law on the Protection of Personal Data, 2010).

Chapter 3 is “The Rights of the Data Subject” and it explains the rights of and the processes to retrieve, modify, correct, supplement or even delete the data, and any exemptions or restrictions. This can only be done by the person whose data is stored in the files (The Law on the Protection of Personal Data, 2010).

Chapter 4 is “The Institutional Protection of Personal Data” which talks about the institution legally responsible for implementing and enforcing the law, which is the National Agency for Personal Data Protection, hereby referred to as the Agency; its structure, tasks and the overall processes it has to complete (The Law on the Protection of Personal Data, 2010). Its mission is counseling public and private institutions, accepting and solving complaints, inspections and controls, informing the public, and promoting and supporting the basic right to the protection of personal data (National Agency for Personal Data Protection, 2010).

Chapter 5 is the “Transfer of Personal Data” which gives the rules on how to go about transferring personal data outside of Kosovo and the general procedures needed to complete that process (The Law on the Protection of Personal Data, 2010).

Chapter 6 elaborates on the “Rights and Supervision” which is concerned about the enforcement of the law. It gives the directions on how the employees of the Agency should go about doing inspections on institutions and businesses to see whether they are respecting and following the law. It mostly deals with recording, video surveillance and the general rules for institutions, businesses and public/private owners who set them up (The Law on the Protection of Personal Data, 2010).

Chapter 7 deals with “Penal Provisions” which means the fines and legal consequences of individuals, businesses and institutions who fail to act in accordance with this law. Finally, Chapter 8 deals with the conclusions of the law (The Law on the Protection of Personal Data, 2010)

The Problems with the Law

Having briefly summarized the content of the law, its quality can be briefly discussed. The written law has some good points; however, it lacks in others. Particularly, it lacks in the areas of protecting digitalized data, or computer stored data. As we are all aware, computer technology is constantly advancing and the ways in which someone can access someone else’s personal data through their computer are also moving forward. However, the law does not have references to digitalized data and any legal consequences to anyone who accesses digital personal data without permission.

Moreover, the Agency is also heavily criticized when it comes to the quality of the law and also to the way they enforce it. The Agency is supposed to be an independent institution, which amongst others, means that it is not politically influenced. However, activist organizations who try to get the government to be more transparent have been blocked by the Agency, which always uses the Law on the Protection of Personal Data to refuse access to documents which according to public opinion should be public. A case where this has happened, is when in 2012, the Balkan Investigative Reporting Network (BIRN), which is non-governmental organization, in cooperation with the non-profit organization that operates as a pro bono law firm, Public

International Law and Policy Group (PILPG) filed a request for government expenses when the Prime Minister and the Vice Prime Minister are travelling, to be made public (A.G, personal communication, 2014). The Kosovar Ombudsperson, Sami Kurteshi, cooperated with these organizations and also consulted with the National Agency for the Protection of Personal Data so they could decide whether accessing these government expenses was in violation of the Law on the Protection of Personal Data (Opinion on Receipts, 2012). The Agency decided that because the expenses contained restaurant receipts which could indicate the health and religious beliefs of high officials, they are therefore said to be personal data and cannot be accessed without their consent (Opinion on Receipts, 2012). The public and the organizations that lobbied for more transparency saw the act of the Agency as politically influenced, and as a failure of the Agency to be an independent institution (A.G, personal communication, 2014)

In an interview with Mr. A.G, legal specialist in Public International Law and Policy Group (PILPG), he stated that the quality of the law is in accordance with EU standards; however, the challenge is “for Kosovo institutions to find the balance between the public’s right to access government documents and the right to privacy and protection of personal data” and for the Agency to be objective and not politically influenced (A.G, personal communication, 2014). On the enforcement of this law, Mr. A.G thinks that when it comes to the protection of public person’s personal data, the law is implemented quite well; however, there are problems when it comes to official person’s data. He thinks that often the Law on the Protection of Personal Data is misused to declare data that is supposed to be public by the constitution, as private (A.G, personal communication, 2014).

Another case which has been a source of public discussion was on the topic of phone companies and carriers that take their client’s personal information when they purchase a SIM card (phone number) and then disclose this information to companies so they can do marketing. In 2012, the Agency released documents where they ordered the phone companies to destroy any copies that they have of the personal information of their clients after verification (Documents of Decisions, 2012). This was a great decision; however, the Agency failed to follow up on its decision and the phenomena of phone companies misusing personal information continues.

Criticism is also directed at the Agency when it comes to the extent the public is informed on their rights that the law gives them. Since the creation of the Agency in 2010, little

has been done to give the public at least a general idea on the law that protects their personal information. In their annual reports, the Agency reports to have printed brochures, organized conferences, and workshops (Annual Report, 2011); however, the general population still has no knowledge that it is illegal for their landlord to put cameras in the building without the consent of 70% of the people living there, or that receiving unwanted and unconsented text messages from retail shops that advertise their products is against the law (The Law on the Protection of Personal Data, 2010).

By not properly informing people on their rights, the Agency is failing to accomplish another part of its mission, which is to inform people and promote the rule of the law they are appointed to enforce. According to Mr. A.G, citizens of Kosovo are not informed enough about the Law on the Protection of Personal Data, and the Agency needs to heavily promote it through TV ads and public debates. He also mentions that not only is the general public not aware of the law, but officials are not informed enough too. He states that they are misinformed and claim that information is private, when in fact it is public by law (A.G, personal communication, 2014).

In conclusion, Kosovo's Law on the Protection of Personal Data is quite well written; however, problems come up on the fact that it has not been updated to include digital means of breaching privacy; that the Agency is not doing a good job in remaining impartial to political influences and is not enforcing the law well. In the following chapters, the results of the comparison of laws from Kosovo and Albania will be presented together with the survey results on how informed the population of Prishtina is on the law.

Chapter 3 – Conducting the Investigation – Steps, strengths, and shortcomings

In the years since it was declared independent, Kosovo has worked on improving its legal framework, the laws that it has, and their enforcement. At the moment, Kosovo has 220 approved laws (Assembly of Kosovo, 2014) and this project deals with the law that protects privacy. This law, approved in 2010 is called The Law on the Protection of Personal Data. The institution responsible for enforcing it is the National Agency for Personal Data Protection, in which people can direct their complaints.

It was initially hypothesized that the law was poorly written, but after consulting with technical advisers, it was found out that the law is well written. However, there are three problems with it. The first problem is that it is lacking in the section of the protection of digitalized information, meaning that more work needs to be done to ensure that people's computer data is protected. The second problem is its enforcement by the National Agency, where according to various legal experts there is bias towards government officials. The third problem is the lack of information that the general Kosovar population has on this law.

Taking into account the short time span to complete the project, it is focused on documenting and trying to come up with solutions for only two of the problems, mainly with the first and third one. For the first problem, it was decided to conduct a comparative research method, so comparing Kosovo's law with another country. For better comparisons and approximations on the economic development, it was decided to compare Kosovo with Albania. As for the third problem, it was decided to conduct a survey with a random sample from the population of Prishtina and find out how informed they are on their rights.

In this chapter, the methods by which the research was conducted will be explained. Moreover, details on the quality of the investigation will be provided together with its strengths and shortcomings, and any issues that came forth during the investigation. The next chapter will also provide the results of the investigation.

The Research Execution

In order to have a thorough investigation on the project, it was divided into two parts. The first part was the qualitative research, and the second was the quantitative research. The qualitative research deals with the comparative analysis of the laws of the two countries, while the quantitative research was done through the survey. In the next few paragraphs, details of the steps taken for the research will be presented.

Qualitative Research

The qualitative research required detailed and thorough reading of the two laws of each country, so Kosovo and Albania. To have a much better sense of their differences, the laws were printed out in paper, and then they were both compared to each other.

The comparisons were divided into sections, each section concerning the different parts of the laws, such as definitions, transferring of personal data and so on.

Moreover, to strengthen the understanding of this law, besides consulting with the technical advisers, an expert roundtable organized by the Justice and the People Campaign on the transparency of the law was attended, where Ruzhdi Jashari, the main supervisor of the National Agency for Personal Data Protection participated. His speech was helpful in getting a more specific understanding of what the Agency does and how citizens can direct their complaints to it.

Quantitative Research

The quantitative research was done through a survey of 150 people from Prishtina. The survey was designed in Albanian in cooperation with one of the technical advisers, and contained 8 questions. It was stratified with gender, age, education, and employment. After getting this basic information, it asked about whether the person was aware that the Law on the Protection of Personal Data existed, whether they knew that the National Agency existed, and if they had ever gotten any informative brochures from the Agency, informing them on the law. For the purpose of the project, the survey was also translated in English, and for the full preview of what it looked like and the questions it had, please refer to Appendix 1.

The survey was conducted in a time period of 8 weeks, so from week 6 of the semester, up to week 13. During this period, random people in the streets of Prishtina were stopped and asked to fill out the survey. The main part where people were selected was the Mother Theresa Square because of the influx of people and their diversity (people of different genders, ages, education backgrounds walk through there). The main days that the surveys were conducted were the weekends, usually Saturdays.

Besides the physical surveys that were done, some online surveys were conducted too. The survey was posted in various social media sites and random people answered. I received 46 online responses, out of the total 150.

After both research methods were completed, summaries of both the qualitative and the quantitative methods were made, which will be seen in the next chapter.

The quality of the investigation

Research projects will never be perfect. Even if they are big budget, long-time projects, they will always have flaws and shortcomings, whether it is a failure to prove hypothesis, sample problems, or others. As with all the other projects, mine too has its strengths and flaws, which will be listed and discussed in the next paragraphs.

Strengths of the investigation

Taking into account the research and the adviser's opinion, this is the first study that concerns the Law on the Protection of Personal Data. Because of that, this might set a precedent for other deeper studies, especially the quantitative surveys, which can measure the level of awareness of the population of not only Prishtina, but the whole of Kosovo, and come up with more solutions. On the qualitative analysis, the study is also a way of discovering whether Kosovo's law has advantages or disadvantages with other regional countries.

Flaws of the investigation

The project has some flaws too. One of the most obvious is the time span of the project, with which all the other problems are connected. If the project time period were to be longer, there would have been more time to go through the laws more thoroughly, and even include more countries, such as the USA. There would have also been more time to conduct more surveys, which would make the sample larger, hence more representative than it is now. With only 150 surveys, and with the population of Prishtina being 207,477 people (Kosovo Agency of Statistics, 2014), the sample is smaller than what it would have been if more surveys were conducted with more time.

In addition, the online survey might have introduced some bias into the survey results because a specific demographic of people answered it, mostly young people who have social media accounts.

Moreover, the only time that the surveys could be conducted was during the weekends, Saturdays more exactly. This leaves space to contemplate whether survey results would have maybe been different if it were conducted in another day of the week or continuously during each day of the week.

The survey might be deemed as being short, with only 8 questions; however, it was better to make it short and understandable in order to avoid the problem of people not wanting to answer it because of its length.

Nevertheless, the study is qualitative enough for its short time span and the fact that the project author was attending classes and working at the same time.

In conclusion, this chapter contained the basic methodology of the study for both the quantitative and qualitative analysis. The steps of the study were described, as well as its quality, including its strengths and flaws.

Chapter 4 – The Results of the Study

After describing the methodology in the last chapter, this chapter will show the results of the overall study. Because the investigation was done in two parts, the chapter will also be divided into two parts, the qualitative and the quantitative results.

Qualitative Results

The qualitative results are comprised of the comparative analysis between Kosovo and Albania's laws on the protection of personal data. Albania's Law on the Protection of Personal Data was approved in 2008 by the Assembly of Albania. It has 16 pages, with 10 chapters and 45 Articles, and was signed by Albanian Deputy Fatos Beja. The following list will have the main differences between Albania's Law and Kosovo's Law.

1. Length – Kosovo's Law is noticeably longer than Albania's, with 44 and 16 pages respectively. So Kosovo's Law is double in length.
2. Responsible institutions – Kosovo has an established independent institution called the National Agency for Personal Data Protection that is in charge of monitoring and enforcing the rule of the Law on the Protection of Personal Data, while Albania does not have a responsible institution. The Albanian Assembly elects the Commissioner who is a person responsible for the enforcement and lawful application of the Law on the Protection of Personal Data, but does not belong to a specific institution with this duty. Kosovo has a Chief National Supervisor and four other National Supervisors that make up the Council that directs the National Agency for Personal Data Protection.

3. Kosovo's definition of terms are more specific, as they are directly taken from the EU's law on the protection of personal data, while Albania has tailored their definitions to their own needs, therefore they are simpler. An example is both countries' definitions of personal data.
 - a. Kosovo's definition: Personal data - any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person (data subject); an identifiable person is one who can be identified, directly or indirectly, in particular by reference to an identification number or to one or more factors specific to his or her physical, physiological, mental, economic, cultural or social identity;
 - b. Albania's definition: "Personal Data" shall mean any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person. Elements used to identify a person directly or indirectly are identity numbers or other factors specific to his physical, psychological, economic, social and cultural identity etc.
4. In their definitions, Albania does not mention biometric characteristics as being considered personal data, while Kosovo does. That is important in terms of properly defining what is included in personal data and what is not.
5. In the scope of the laws, Kosovo specifically cites that the law holds for both public and private bodies, while Albania does not define the scope of its law.
6. Albania's Article 5d states "Protection of personal data is based on keeping data in a form that allows the identification of data subjects for no longer than it is necessary for the purpose for which they were collected or further processed". Kosovo does not have this article which would assist in solving the problems with telecom companies which keep their customer's personal data and can wrongfully use it. After the misuses were documented (telecom companies distributed personal data for advertising purposes), the National Agency for Personal Data Protection had to release a regulation which prohibited them from doing this.
7. When it comes to the transfer of personal data, Kosovo has a list of countries and international organizations which have been evaluated and deemed as fit to receive transfer of personal data whenever it is seen as necessary, without further procedures. This makes it easier for these countries and international organizations to request and

receive the data. Albania does not have this list, therefore any foreign entity that requests personal data from Albania has to undergo the same procedures to be approved.

8. Both laws allow the disclosure of personal data for scientific or research purposes, but Kosovo specifically cites that the data is to be destroyed immediately after being processed and that the National Agency has to be informed of how and when the destruction of the data was done, while Albania only requires anonymity and does not say what the person has to do with the data after their research project is completed.
9. If a person requests their own personal data and any details related to its processing, based on the Kosovo law, the responsible person from the National Agency for Personal Data Protection has to respond by approving or denying the request within 15 days, while in Albania this is to be done in 30 days. This difference is due to the fact that Kosovo has an institution responsible only for this Law, while Albania doesn't, therefore processing times are longer.
10. Kosovo's law has specific articles that set the rules for institutions who want to use personal data on direct marketing; for institutions or people who want to put up video surveillance to monitor business premises and apartment buildings; rules for the usage of biometric characteristics, and rules for recording entrances or exits of premises. Albania lacks all of these articles that set these rules on paper.
11. Albania's law only includes fines and penalties for administrative offences, so only for when the people who are working for the Commissioner violate any of the laws. Kosovo on the other hand has a wide range of penal provisions which cite the punishments in fines (Euros) for general violations of the law, violations of contractual processing, violations of the security of the data, violations for the usage of personal data for direct marketing, violations for video surveillance in public and private institutions and areas (business premises, work areas, apartment buildings), and violations on the usage of biometric characteristics in both the public and private sector.

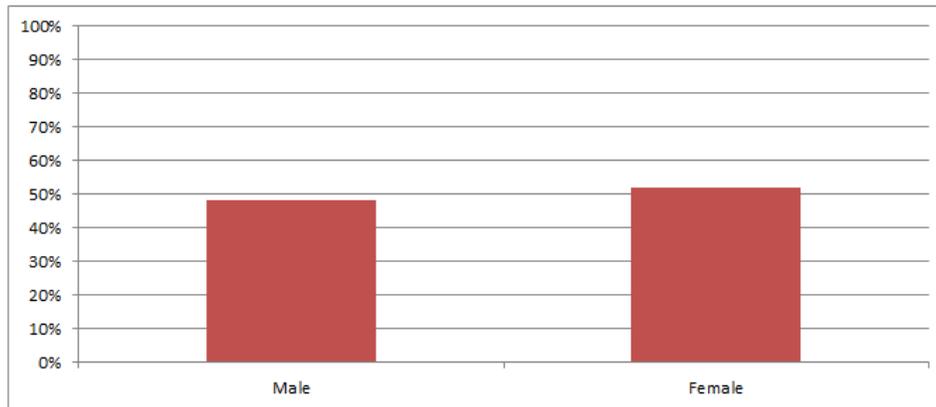
Based on these differences, a conclusion can be made that Kosovo's Law on the Protection of Personal Data is better written and more specific than Albania's Law on the Protection of Personal Data, but both lack in the area of protecting digitalized computer data.

Quantitative Results

The quantitative study was done through the survey. In the following pages, the visual representation of each survey question and answer will be done, as well as explanations.

The first question of the survey was asking about the respondent's gender. This is what 150 people answered.

Figure 4.1 – Survey Question 1: What is your gender?

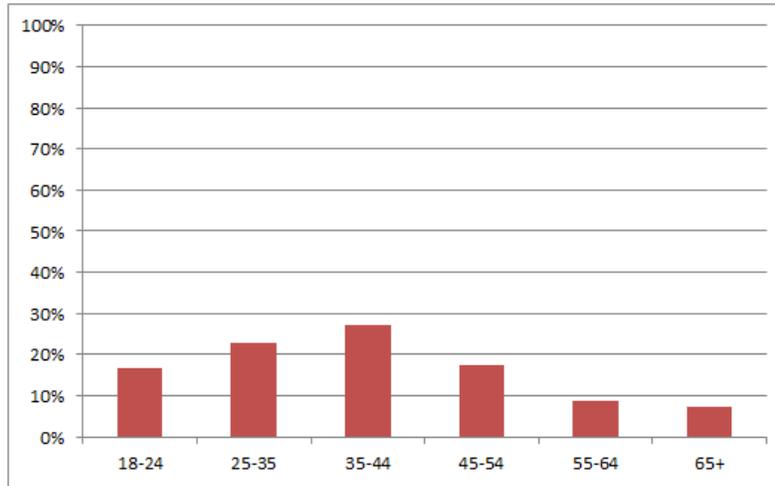


Response	Number of respondents	Percentage
Male	72	48%
Female	78	52%

Out of the 150 people, 78 respondents were female and 72 were male, making the percentages 52% and 48% respectively. There is a gender balance with a slight female majority, but the answers were random and were not sought out.

The second question asked about the respondents' age. This is what people answered.

Figure 4.2 – Survey Question 2: What is your age?

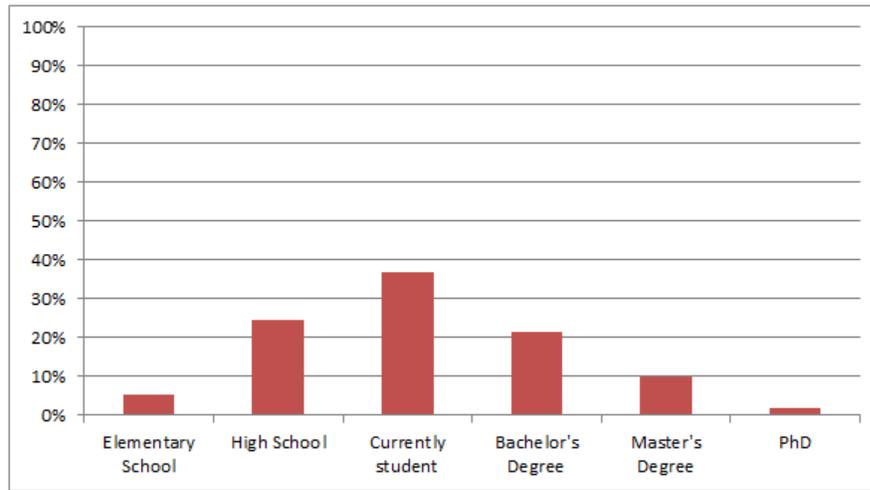


Response	Number of respondents	Percentage
18 – 24 years old	25	16.66%
25 – 35 years old	34	22.66%
35 – 44 years old	41	27.33%
45 – 45 years old	26	17.36%
55 – 65 years old	13	8.66%
65+ years old	11	7.33%

The survey results for this question were fairly balanced. There is a higher number of 25 to 44 year olds, which is expected because the majority of our population is of that age. The distribution looks quite normal too, therefore, it is safe to say that the sample was not too biased.

The third question was concerned with people's education. The answers were these:

Figure 4.3 – Survey Question 3: What is the highest level of education you have?

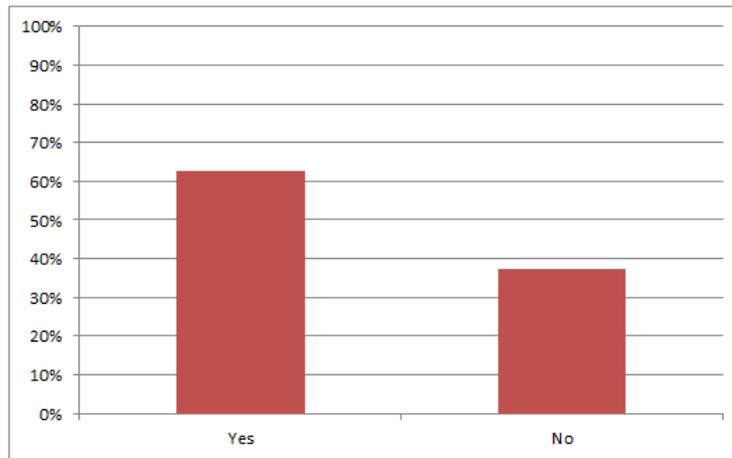


Response	Number of respondents	Percentage
Elementary School	8	5%
High School	37	25%
Currently student	55	37%
Bachelor's Degree	32	21%
Master's Degree	15	10%
PhD	3	2%

The responses were quite expected. There is a small number of people with only elementary school as their highest education, which is probably the people who are aged 65+. A considerable number have only high school as their highest education and a much larger number are students. This can be because of the location where the surveys were done was close to the University of Prishtina and the area is quite frequented by students as well as people who work, which can explain the next answers, so the higher education responses. There are 32 people with Bachelor's Degrees, 15 with a Master's Degree and 3 with a PhD. This is quite normal because as it was said above, the location might have been such that people with higher education would be there for work or other activities. Moreover, the Mother Theresa Square has some more expensive bars and restaurants which can be frequented by people with a higher income, and these are the people who have higher education, therefore the responses are justified.

The fourth question asks about the responders' employment status.

Figure 4.4 – Survey Question 4: Are you employed?

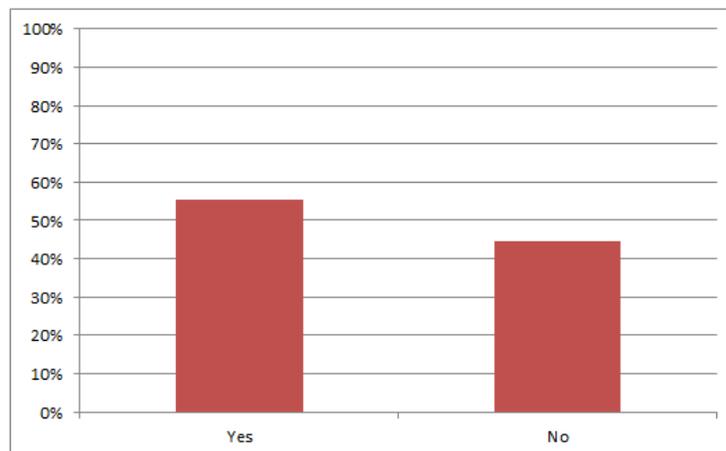


Response	Number of respondents	Percentage
Yes	94	62.67%
No	56	37.33%

Out of the 150 people that responded to the survey, 94 are employed and 56 aren't. The responses seem normal as a degree of unemployment is to be expected in Kosovo, and especially amongst the university students and the retirees.

The fifth question asks whether the respondent is aware that the Law on the Protection of Personal Data exists.

Figure 4.5 – Survey Question 5: Are you aware that the Law on the Protection of Personal Data exists?

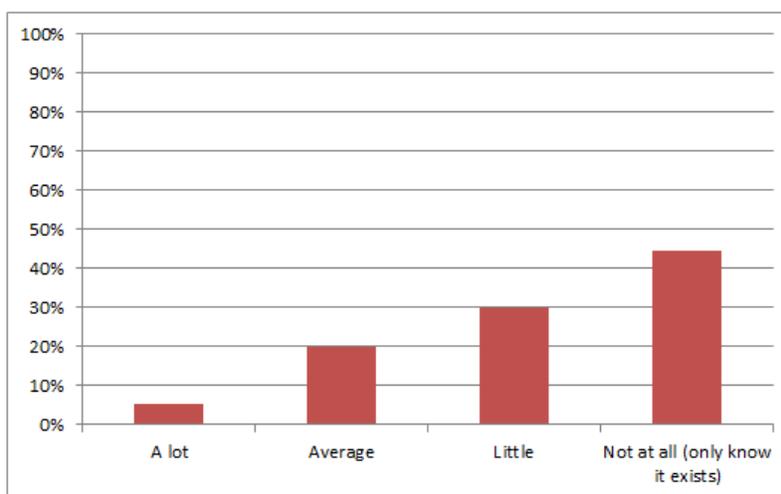


Response	Number of respondents	Percentage
Yes	83	55.34%
No	67	44.66%

The responses to this question were surprising as the guess would have been that more people are not aware of the law rather than the fact that they are. So from the 150 people in the sample, 83 were aware that the law existed, and 67 were not. Considering the percentages, the awareness is quite even.

The sixth question asked that if the person had said that they are aware of the Law on the Protection of Personal Data, to what extent they were informed on this law.

Figure 4.6 – Survey Question 6: If yes, how much are you informed about the law?



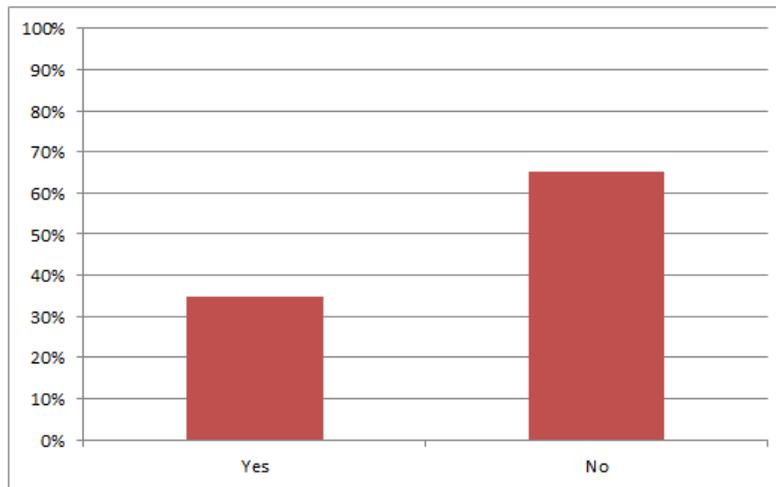
Response	Number of respondents	Percentage
A lot	8	5.34%
Average	30	20%
Little	45	30%
Not at all (only know it exists)	67	44.66%

This question was difficult to define and was left entirely up to the respondent, so it may be more subjective and depends on how the levels were defined. The response “A lot” meant that

the respondent was an expert on this law, therefore those who chose that option were either law students, or legal employees of some sort. From the responses, only 8 people chose this answer. An average knowledge of this law meant that the respondent had read the law, understood the underlying premises and concepts, knew what the National Agency was, and was generally more informed. Little knowledge of the law meant that the respondent knew the law existed and had some basic knowledge on it. The last response, which is “Not at all”, means that the respondent either had no idea that the law existed, or only has ever heard its name mentioned, but does not know what the law is about. The responses show that people generally do not even have a very basic knowledge on the law.

Question seven asked if the respondents had ever heard of the National Agency for Personal Data Protection.

Figure 4.7 – Survey Question 7: Have you ever heard of the National Agency for Personal Data Protection?



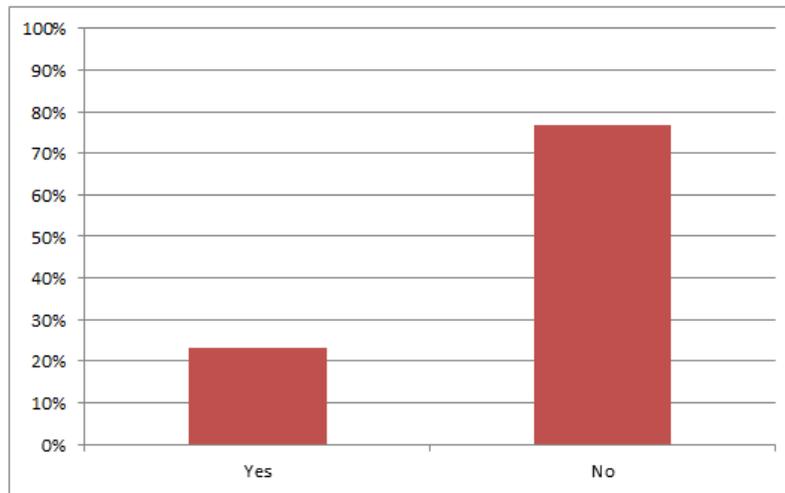
Response	Number of respondents	Percentage
Yes	52	34.66%
No	98	65.34%

The responses for this question were more negative than positive. 98 people out of the 150 said that they had never heard of the National Agency for Personal Data Protection. These

people were probably the ones who had little to no knowledge of the Law on the Protection of Personal Data.

The eighth and last question asks whether the respondent has ever received any informative material about the Law on the Protection of Personal Data.

Figure 4.8 – Survey Question 8: Have you ever received any informative material about the Law on the Protection of Personal Data?



Response	Number of respondents	Percentage
Yes	35	23.33%
No	115	76.67%

This question received the most negative responses. Out of the 150 people in the sample, only 35 had ever received any informative material about the Law on the Protection of Personal Data. The rest had never seen any promotional or informational brochures, pamphlets, posters, and so on. This was not surprising and completely expected.

Based on the survey responses, it is safe to say that there is a fair amount of people who are informed about the law, but the majority is not, therefore, the Agency needs to do a better job at keeping the population aware of its Law and what it entails.

In conclusion, the chapter summarized the results of the research. The research was divided into its qualitative and quantitative data. The qualitative research focused on the comparative analysis between Kosovo and Albania's Laws on the Protection of Personal Data, and included the main differences between them. It was concluded that Kosovo's law is better than Albania's. The quantitative analysis focused on the survey results that were done throughout the semester on the extent that citizens of Prishtina are informed about the Law on the Protection of Personal Data. The results showed that many people were aware that the law existed, but a very small number had any knowledge on what it was about and very few received any informative material on it.

Chapter 5/6 – Analysis and Discussion of Results

The results that were presented above cannot stand alone without some interpretation, analysis, and some discussion. Graphs and numbers alone can tell a story, but it won't be complete without some words to direct the reader to where they should be looking. Because of this, the next pages will contain an analysis and a discussion of the results. Following the structure of Chapter 4, this chapter will also be divided into the qualitative and the quantitative analysis.

Qualitative Analysis Discussion

The qualitative analysis was concerned with the comparative analysis of the Laws on the Protection of Personal Data for both Kosovo and Albania. The results were very clear and indicated that Kosovo's law was a lot more thorough and well written, whereas Albania's was too short and not well defined.

Initially, the first hypothesis for this study was:

Hypothesis: The Law on the Protection of Personal Data is not comprehensive enough to protect its citizens from all forms of privacy breaching.

The study tried to prove this through the comparative analysis, but the law of Albania was not able to point at too many places where Kosovo's law can be improved. Actually, the only point in which Albania's law was further ahead than Kosovo's was Difference 6. This said:

Albania's Article 5d states "Protection of personal data is based on keeping data in a form that allows the identification of data subjects for no longer than it is necessary for the purpose for which they were collected or further processed"

Kosovo does not have this article which explicitly states that data should not be held for longer than necessary. This was what initially may have caused the problems with the telecom companies keeping personal data longer and distributing them to retailers for marketing purposes. However, flaws are also present in that article because one can argue about the definition of "longer than necessary" in a court of law. Therefore, even if Kosovo had this article, it would not make a huge difference in how companies exploit personal data.

In the other points, Kosovo is the one that is ahead in the quality of this law. The law is longer, more comprehensive, and better defined. This is probably as a result of the fact that it was based on the EU law, albeit not completely.

Taking this into account, it could be said that the study failed to show that Kosovo's law is not qualitative and comprehensive enough, and that it does not protect its citizens from all forms of privacy invasions. The second goal of the study was "to come to a conclusion on how Kosovo can improve the law by making a comparative study", and even though the comparative study has not shown any results that the law needs improvement, the issue of unprotected digitalized data still stands.

The protection of digitalized personal data is not only a problem in Kosovo, but it is a worldwide issue, which sparks much controversy. This is especially for European countries, because the EU legislature is trying to pass a Regulation which makes it possible for individuals to ask from search engines and other websites to remove or hide their personal data. This also gives individuals the right to sue the companies which refuse to remove or hide the personal data, and the court will review the case (Factsheet on the "Right to be Forgotten" ruling, 2014).

This Regulation is expected to pass in the first quarter of 2015, and it is directly related to a right that humans have in the digitalized world, which is "The Right to be Forgotten" and "The Right to Erasure". Both of these rights are better explained by a factsheet that the European Commission published, to better inform people on what their rights are in the new technological era.

Figure 5.1 – Factsheet on the “Right to be Forgotten” and the “Right to Erasure”

Commission Proposal	European Parliament Vote
<p><i>Article 17</i> Right to be forgotten and to erasure</p> <p>1. The data subject shall have the right to obtain from the controller the erasure of personal data relating to them and the abstention from further dissemination of such data, especially in relation to personal data which are made available by the data subject while he or she was a child, where one of the following grounds applies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the data are no longer necessary in relation to the purposes for which they were collected or otherwise processed; (b) the data subject withdraws consent on which the processing is based according to point (a) of Article 6(1), or when the storage period consented to has expired, and where there is no other legal ground for the processing of the data; (c) the data subject objects to the processing of personal data pursuant to Article 19; (d) the processing of the data does not comply with this Regulation for other reasons. <p>2. Where the controller referred to in paragraph 1 has made the personal data public, it shall take all reasonable steps, including technical measures, in relation to data for the publication of which the controller is responsible, to inform third parties which are processing such data, that a data subject requests them to erase any links to, or copy or replication of that personal data. Where the controller has authorised a third party publication of personal data, the controller shall be considered responsible for that publication.</p>	<p><i>Article 17</i> Right to erasure</p> <p>1. The data subject shall have the right to obtain from the controller the erasure of personal data relating to them and the abstention from further dissemination of such data, and to obtain from third parties the erasure of any links to, or copy or replication of that data, where one of the following grounds applies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the data are no longer necessary in relation to the purposes for which they were collected or otherwise processed (b) the data subject withdraws consent on which the processing is based according to point (a) of Article 6 (1), or when the storage period consented to has expired, and where there is no other legal ground for the processing of the data; (c) the data subject objects to the processing of personal data pursuant to Article 19; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a court or regulatory authority based in the Union has ruled as final and absolute that the data concerned must be erased; (d) the data has been unlawfully processed. <p>1a. The application of paragraph 1 shall be dependent upon the ability of the data controller to verify that the person requesting the erasure is the data subject.</p> <p>2. Where the controller referred to in paragraph 1 has made the personal data public without a justification based on Article 6(1), it shall take all reasonable steps to have the data erased, including by third parties, without prejudice to Article 77. The controller shall inform the data subject, where possible, of the action taken by the relevant third parties.</p>

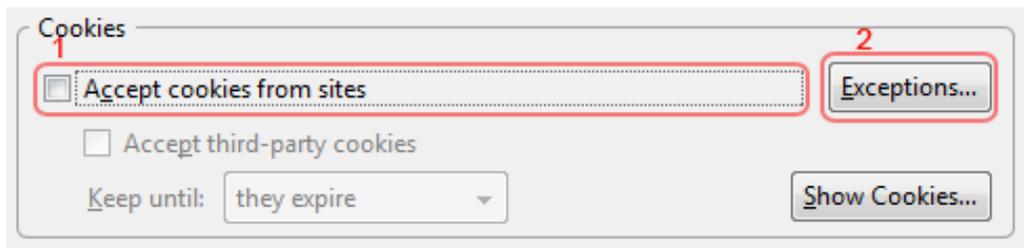
Source: (Factsheet on the “Right to be Forgotten” ruling, 2014)

What that means is that any person has the right to ask from a search engine or an internet service that they no longer use their services or have no intention of using them in the future, to remove their personal data (Factsheet on the “Right to be Forgotten” ruling, 2014). An example can be given by telling a short story.

Once upon time there was a 12 year old child. This child registered for an online service and made public quite a lot of personal data about themselves, such as their real name, age, race, religion, address and so on. Let’s skip ahead to the future. This child is now 22 years old, and considered an adult. Whenever he or she searches for his/her name on a search engine such as Google, that internet service that they registered for 10 years ago pops up. The 22 year old does not like this as he/she is now more aware of how this data can be used by others. Therefore, they write an email to the online service or to Google themselves, asking them to remove or at least hide the personal data. If the online service or the search engine agree to remove the data, then everything is fine. If however, the online service or the search engine does not agree to do this, the 22 year old adult can take the case to court. The court reserves the right to make decisions for each case individually, and the rules do not universally apply for each case. However, what Figure 5.1 says is that if a very long time has passed, and if the data subject (in this case the 22 year old) wants their data removed, then the controller (in this case the online service or the search engine) has to remove them from their own websites, and from any other third parties which are currently using the data.

Besides this, the EU also updates their laws continuously to protect people from unwanted text messages, spam in their email (marketing related content sent to your email address without your consent), and especially cookies (hidden information which is transferred to the website you are using and to advertising companies that can use them to send you different ads and take your personal information). That is why, when you sometimes visit a new website, it will ask you whether you want to turn on your cookies or not, because by law they are required to have your consent.

Figure 5.2 – A web site asking whether you would like to accept/share the cookies



Source: Google

If you allow cookies from the site, the site can have your personal data, such as what you search in their website, and it can sell it to third parties so they can send you ads.

Therefore, despite the fact that the comparative study did not yield any results and Hypothesis 1 cannot be proven only by that, if we take into account that Kosovo has tried to adapt a similar law to the EU, then it is proven that Kosovo needs to improve its law. If Kosovo wants to be included in the EU, they need to pass regulations or extensions to the already existing law to give people more internet security when it comes to protecting their personal data. So, no matter that the initial study did not prove the hypothesis, it is still proven that Kosovo's law needs improvements in the area of protecting digitalized data based on the regulations that the EU has or is going to pass.

Nevertheless, having checked the website of the National Agency for Personal Data Protection in Kosovo, they seem to have gotten the message that they are falling behind on the protection of digitalized data. Their draft strategy for 2014 – 2017 states that the Law needs to be more complete and that the EU has recommended that the Law has to be more harmonized with the European Union Law and Regulations (Strategy for 2014-2017, 2013).

Moreover, they recently completed a campaign to inform high school students on disclosing personal data in the internet. The results of the campaign and their focus groups have not yet been published, but it is a step towards progress (National Agency for Personal Data Protection Ends the Year of 2014).

In addition, the Agency has also very recently published a survey on their website which asks its respondents a few questions about how they use social media. The intention of this

survey is not stated in the beginning; however, one can assume that they are trying to get more information on how people use their personal data online, so that they can pass regulations to protect them or start campaigns to make them more aware.

Quantitative Analysis Discussion

The quantitative research was concerned with finding out the extent that the population is informed about the Law on the Protection of Personal Data. This was done through surveying 150 people of Prishtina. The survey consisted of 8 questions and only people of Prishtina were surveyed because of the short time span of the project.

The goal for this was “to find out the extent to which the general population of Kosovo is informed about their rights when it comes to privacy protection”. Initially it was hypothesized that:

Hypothesis: The citizens of Prishtina are not well informed on this Law.

The results were quite satisfactory. The stratification characteristics such as gender, age, employment, and education were normal and not something that would spark concern. As has been discussed in the methodology, there are flaws in the sample; however, overall, the results are not such as to be alarming in any way (it would have been bad if everyone turned out to be employed, or if everyone was male for example).

The questions that were the core of the quantitative analysis were the last four, so the one that asked if the respondent was aware that the Law on the Protection of Personal Data existed; how much they knew about it; if they were aware that the National Agency for Personal Data Protection existed; and if they had ever received any informative material about the Law.

The answers to the question that asked respondents whether they were aware of the Law on the Protection of Personal Data were quite surprising. A lower awareness rate was expected, so it was not expected that 55.34% of the people who were surveyed would be aware that this law existed. It does not however prove that the initial hypothesis is wrong, but it is a good sign and points out that the National Agency for Personal Data Protection has managed to at least make people aware of the existence of the law.

The answers to the question of how much the people knew about this law were completely unsurprising. Only 5.34% knew a lot about the law, while 44.66% only knew that it existed and nothing more. This is the part on which improvements need to be made. The citizens of Prishtina and Kosovo need to know more about the rights that the law gives them. They need to be aware how to protect their personal information and how not to let authorities or even phone companies exploit their data. If people were more informed, this phenomenon would not be very widespread, we would not be receiving ads in our phones for products we have no interest about.

Of course in order to be informed more about the law, citizens also need to be more aware of the institution responsible about the law, and when the question of whether they had ever heard about the National Agency for Personal Data Protection was asked, only 34.66% answered positively. This means, that not only does the Agency need to promote the law it monitors and enforces, it also needs to promote itself because citizens also have to be aware of the institution that they can go to in case they have complaints.

The last question that the study was mostly concerned about asked the respondents whether they had ever received any informational material about the Law on the Protection of Personal Data. As predicted, most of them had not. In fact, only 23.33% of the respondents had ever received anything that informed them about the Law on the Protection of Personal Data. The National Agency claims to be doing awareness campaigns; however, their last brochure is dated back to January 2013, which means that they have not distributed any material in the streets of Kosovo for the last two years. The only way that people could have been informed about them is through the television, when news channels mentioned the National Agency of the Law on the Protection of Personal Data, although this is simply an assumption and cannot be backed up by data.

If one goes through the website of the National Agency on the Protection of Personal Data, in their publications, they will find what is supposed to be their Strategy for 2014 to 2017. This strategy contains plans on what the institution's objectives are for the next years to come. One of their challenges is achieving a satisfactory level of information on the Law from the citizens of Kosovo, but they immediately state that their budget does not allow for big campaigns and printing brochures (Strategy for 2014-2017, 2013). However, they fail to present a plan on

alternative ways through which the public can be informed. This strategy is 20 pages long and it is surprising how such an institution can present a strategy for 3 years in such short space.

Nevertheless, the study through this survey, and considering the small sample size and all other strengths and weaknesses, has proven its hypothesis that the citizens of Prishtina are in fact not well informed about this law.

Conclusion and Recommendations

This study aimed to show that Kosovo's Law on the Protection of Personal Data needed improvement and that the citizens of Prishtina are not well informed on it. It tried to do this by comparatively analyzing Kosovo's law with Albania's same law and by surveying a sample of the population of Prishtina.

On the qualitative side, the results were inconclusive because the comparative analysis favored Kosovo. However, this does not mean that Kosovo's law is great, it only means it is better than Albania's. When comparing it with the model from which it has been taken, so from the European Union law, it is clear that Kosovo needs improvements on its law.

The recommendations for the qualitative aspect of the law are these:

- Compare Kosovo's law with other countries outside the region, such as England, Spain, or Croatia and find out how they differ
- Have the National Agency for Personal Data Protection write more thorough strategies on how they are going to improve the implementation and enforcement of the law
- The National Agency for Personal Data Protection should follow the advice of the EU in updating the law and harmonizing it with the EU's law
- The National Agency for Personal Data Protection should try to at least incorporate articles about the protection of digitalized computer data in the Law

On the quantitative side, the results showed that the citizens of Prishtina were not well informed on the law. They may have been more aware about this law than expected; however, the extent to which they were informed on it was very low; they did not have much knowledge

on the existence of the National Agency; and very few had received informational material on the law. Because of this, the study recommends the following:

- The National Agency for Personal Data Protection should run a nationwide campaign on making citizens aware of their rights. This campaign could be with flyers, banners, posters, television or radio ads and so on. It could also be something a lot cheaper, such as through social media, which would reach and inform a niche of the population that they should make aware of the importance of protecting their online data, so the younger generation. Social media campaigns would be cheaper and more effective.
- The National Agency for Personal Data Protection should include more ways of promoting the law in their strategies and website
- The study should be done with a bigger sample size, in different households and neighborhoods of not only Prishtina, but the whole country. A better version of this study would have been if the surveys were to be conducted in households, for example every 4th house and covering the whole territory of Prishtina. In a much longer time span and with many more people engaged in this work, it would have been better to conduct household surveys in the whole country, adjusting the sample size for the population of each municipality.

In conclusion, taking into account the short time span, the engagement in other activities such as classes and jobs, the study achieved its goals and its workplan. The study aimed to thoroughly analyze the Law on the Protection of Personal Data and did so together with a comparative analysis and a survey. It incorporated different types of research, primary and secondary, qualitative and quantitative. It did not try to cover up the many flaws that it had, but it also did not fail to prove that it is a high quality study which required commitment and ambition, especially going into a field that was fairly new to the author. All in all, the study explained the background of the issue, both international and domestic, it explained the methodology and presented clear results with their respective analysis and discussion, and the recommendations for each type of research, both qualitative and quantitative.

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Appendix 1 – Survey Questions

1. What is your gender?
 - a. Female
 - b. Male
2. What is your age?
 - a. 18 - 24 years old
 - b. 25 - 34 years old
 - c. 35 - 44 years old
 - d. 45 - 54 years old
 - e. 55 - 64 years old
 - f. 65+ years old
3. What is the highest level of education you have?
 - a. Elementary School
 - b. High School
 - c. Currently a student
 - d. Bachelor's Degree
 - e. Master's Degree
 - f. PhD
4. Are you employed?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
5. Are you aware that the Law on the Protection of Personal Data exists?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
6. If yes, how much are you informed about the law?
 - a. A lot
 - b. Average
 - c. Little
 - d. Not at all (only know it exists)
7. Have you ever heard of the National Agency for Personal Data Protection?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
8. Have you ever received any informative material about the Law on the Protection of Personal Data?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No